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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE FAR EAST

CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS

The Canadian wheat crop is placed at 444,282,000 bushels in the November 11 estimate wired to the United States Department of Agriculture by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a reduction of 14,459,000 bushels from the September official estimate, but is still 34,471,000 bushels above the 1926 estimate. Frost and rust are reported to have affected the yield as shown by threshing returns, particularly in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The government report of October 10 had estimated the quality of the wheat in Saskatchewan at 93 per cent of the average of the preceding ten years, compared with 98 per cent last year; Manitoba 87 per cent compared with 99 last year; Alberta spring wheat 105 per cent compared with 93 and winter wheat 105 compared with 96 last year. The large size of the Alberta estimate this year was instrumental in bringing up the quality of the total Canadian crop to 97 compared with 96 per cent last year. See table, page 687.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German pork market rallied somewhat during the week ended November 9. Receipts at 14 markets were more than 5,000 head under the preceding week, and the average price at Berlin rose \$1.19 per 100 pounds. Lard prices at Hamburg were stronger also. See page 691.

The British bacon market declined sharply during the week ended November 9. Danish Wiltshires at Liverpool averaged only \$18.25 per 100 pounds, the lowest figure in recent years, and \$7.17 below the corresponding week of last. Canadian Wiltshires also reached a new low level. See page 691.

As reported last week, prices of tops and yarn at Bradford continue to show an upward tendency and the market is reflecting the strength of the foreign primary wool centers, according to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Thompson. The tone of the Bradford market has slightly improved the past week, and the outlook for piece goods is more optimistic. Tops are selling at an average of \$1.054 upward for 64's and 77.1 cents for 56's. Business in yarn has improved.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production

Wheat production in 36 countries is now estimated at 3,178,455,000 bushels as compared with 3,063,359,000 bushels in 1926, an increase of 3.8 per cent. This estimate does not include the new revision of the Canadian crop given on the front page. See table, page 682. . Revised estimates on European production now indicate a total crop in the 25 countries for which reports have been received of 1,247,500,000 bushels as compared with 1,195,765,000 bushels in 1926. Reports received up to November 7 had indicated a crop of 1,270,121,000 bushels in these 25 countries. The largest downward revisions are in the Italian, Yugoslav and Spanish estimates.

European crop condition.

The condition of the fall sown grains is satisfactory throughout Europe and it is thought that the acreage is not below last year, according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Germany is buying freely of overseas wheat, although recent offers of domestic wheat are of improved quality.

Russian grain situation

Russian grain procurements continue to develop unfavorably, although some reports claim that the peasants are holding large stocks which, if true, may mean improvement later in the season, according to a cable from Mr. Steere. Current reports, however, indicate a serious disorganization of the grain market and trade generally. The potato crop around Moscow is reported to be a failure. The drought continued in Ukraine through the end of October, but snow and rain fell there during the week ending November 10. To the drought in the Odessa region of Ukraine is attributed a large part of the falling off of grain offerings by peasants of that region, according to "Economic Life".

An official decree of September 24, 1927 of the Economic Council of R.S.F.S.R. published in "Economic Life" of October 22, speaks of the spotted character of the 1927 crop from a geographical point of view; a relatively smaller marketable grain surplus and a reduced wheat crop as compared with last year. It is held that these factors will cause a number of difficulties to the principal procuring organizations in this work during the present campaign. An unsatisfactory freight traffic situation on the railroads of Ukraine is reported by a correspondent in the same issue of "Economic Life" as adversely affecting grain shipments.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Southern Hemisphere

The weather in Argentina continued cool with the temperature for the week ending November 7 averaging 39° F. below normal in both the northern and southern grain areas, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. Generous rains occurred, the weekly total in the north being 1.3 inches, or 0.4 inch above normal, and in the south 1.2 inches, or 0.6 inch above normal. Light rains were reported in South Australia during the week. Heavier rains were reported in Victoria and eastern New South Wales.

United States wheat prices

The week ending November 4 marked a check in the decline of cash wheat prices of the preceding two or three weeks. A rise in price of all classes contributed to an advance of 2 cents in the weighted average price of all grades and classes of wheat at the five principal markets for the week of November 4. No. 2 hard winter advanced 3 cents, No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber each advanced 1 cent and No. 2 soft red winter advanced 2 cents. Since November 4, cash prices have strengthened slightly. The cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis remained the same as the week before, leaving the spread between the two at 6 cents in favor of Winnipeg on November 4.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ending	All classes and grades 5 markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Pk. F. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
October 7	140	130	137	132	153	133	142	122	139	149
14	139	132	137	131	153	136	145	126	139	147
21	143	128	140	128	153	137	153	124	141	142
28	143	123	141	125	153	131	161	120	141	141
November 4	140	125	138	128	149	132	163	121	137	143
11	141		139		150		166		139	

Since the week ending November 4, December wheat futures have strengthened slightly but are approximately the same as the previous week. The Canadian movement continues to be heavy and the export demand comparatively slack.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

On November 4

/ as compared with the week before, December futures were up approximately 1 cent at Chicago, Kansas City and Liverpool, but remained unchanged at Minneapolis and Winnipeg. As shown in the table below, December futures at the last two mentioned markets have been the same price for the last 4 weeks:

WHEAT: Closing price of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
October 13	138	131	132	125	142	128	134	131	161	152
20	143	125	137	121	145	123	112	127	175	151
27	143	125	137	119	145	123	140	127	173	150
November 3	140	125	134	121	142	122	138	127	163	147
10	140	126	135	122	143	123	140	127	171	148

Rye production

The European rye crop in the 23 countries for which reports have been received is now estimated at 818,479,000 bushels, or 1,451,000 bushels below the production as reported on November 7. In 1926 the total crop of these 25 countries amounted to 733,326,000 bushels and in 1925, to 924,390,000 bushels. See table on page 682.

CORN

The conditions for the ripening and harvesting of corn in the United States have been so favorable during the past month that the November estimate for the crop places it at 2,738,249,000 bushels, which is an increase of 150,000,000 bushels over the October estimate. This makes the United States corn crop 4 per cent larger than that of last year instead of being considerably smaller.

Revisions in estimates have been received from 5 European countries, but the total effect has been to raise the earlier figures only slightly. Principally on account of the United States, the total production for the 14 countries so far reported, which represent about 90 per cent of the total Northern Hemisphere corn production, show a crop of 3,211,336,000 bushels. This is only 2.4 per cent below that of last year, compared with the earlier estimate of 7 per cent below. Heavy rains in the Balkan states during the last week of October interfered with the gathering and husking of the corn. The yields in these states are regarded as distinctly disappointing.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Exports of corn from Argentina for the week ending November 5 continued to decline somewhat, amounting to only 5,400,000 bushels, compared with an average of about 6,000,000 bushels in October. United States exports, on the other hand, increased a little over the average, amounting to 148,000 bushels. The spread between Buenos Aires prices and those of No. 3 yellow at Chicago for this week amounted to about 8 cents a bushel, which is a little more than for the two preceding weeks.

BARLEY

During the past week the first estimate of the 1927 barley crop for Latvia and revisions for 9 other European countries and 2 North African countries have been received, but they do not materially effect the world barley production. The 36 countries now reported, representing about 84 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere barley production, show a crop of 1,241,862,000 bushels, or an increase of 6 per cent over that of last year.

The production for the United States and for the North African countries is about 40 per cent above that of last year, while the European production as a whole is about 2 per cent below that of last year. Exports of barley from the United States for the week of November 5 were the largest of the present season with the exception of the weeks of September 24 and October 1. According to trade reports, the demand for good malting barley in the European countries continues firm.

OATS

During the past week, the first estimate of the Latvian oats crop for 1927 was received, as well as revisions from 9 other European countries, but they did not appreciably change the total world production. The 30 Northern Hemisphere countries so far reported show a total production of 3,453,320,000 bushels, or an increase of 0.4 per cent over that of last year. Both the United States and the European countries as a whole report production 3.6 per cent below that of last year, and in many cases the quality of the oats has been damaged by heavy rains and rust.

POTATOES

The potato crop of the United States is now estimated at 400,305,000 bushels, or about 1 per cent above the forecast of a month ago. This year's crop is below average in practically all states from the Dakotas east, but above average in the western states. The quality of the crop appears close to the usual average. Preliminary reports from the principal late states indicate that 68 per cent of the crop would grade U. S. No. 1, compared with

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

72 per cent last year. The European crop as reported by 21 countries is 3,505,110,000 bushels, compared with 3,048,392,000 bushels in 1926, an increase of 15 per cent. Total production in 21 countries is 3,981,240,000 bushels as compared with 3,485,652,000 bushels in 1926.

COTTON

Cotton picking was practically completed in Egypt during the last part of October, according to trade reports. The ginning yield of all varieties is lower than last year and the difference is estimated at from 3 to 4 per cent.

Dry weather and unusual frost have delayed cotton planting in Paraguay, according to a report received from the American Minister to Paraguay. Notwithstanding the climatic deterrent, a greater acreage is to be planted than ever before. Cotton acreage in Paraguay has increased from about 5,000 acres in 1921-22 to 30,000 acres for the 1925-26 season. No estimate of acreage has been received for the 1926-27 season, but production was reported at 12,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 11,000 bales for the previous season.

SUGAR BEETS

A revised estimate for the 1927 sugar beet acreage of Germany raises the estimated European sugar beet acreage to 6,103,962 acres as compared with 5,334,183 acres devoted to sugar beets in 1926. In the United States and Canada an increase of 7.3 per cent is indicated over last year's acreage harvested. The Canadian acreage is 4 per cent below that of last year, while in the United States there is an increase of 7.2 per cent over last year's acreage harvested.

According to the November 10 crop report, the United States sugar beet production is estimated at 7,887,000 short tons as compared with 7,223,000 reported for 1926. Reports received from 12 European countries, which last year accounted for about 80 per cent of the total European sugar beet crop, indicate an increase of 17.7 per cent over last year. Acreage and production of sugar beets in countries reporting to date are summarized on page 626.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

RUSSIAN LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN 1927: Preliminary livestock figures compiled by the Chief Statistical Administration for the agricultural year ending June 30, 1927 show that livestock in Russia increased about 3.2 per cent over 1926. The number of horses increased 6.7 per cent, cattle 2.7 per cent, sheep 4.8 per cent and goats 9.7 per cent. These figures are for total Russia exclusive of Crimea, Transcaucasia, Kazak-Kirghiz and Turkestan. There was a slight decline in the number of goats.

Cattle and sheep in European Russia, exclusive of Crimea, have increased steadily for the last few years. In 1927 cattle showed an increase of 6.5 per cent over 1926 and 15 per cent over 1925. The number is, however, 11 per cent below pre-revolutionary times. Cows showed an increase of 548,000 to 21,448,000 in 1926, but decreased slightly in 1927. Sheep in 1927 showed an increase of 1 per cent over 1926 and 8 per cent over 1925. Sheep and goats together, i.e., 75,625,000, show an increase of 21 per cent over 1916. Swine decreased in 1926 compared with 1925 but increased 1,165,000 to 15,592,000 in 1927 so the number is now above that in 1925 and 1926 and only 5 per cent below 1916. In Asiatic Russia, exclusive of Transcaucasia, Kazak-Kirghiz and Turkestan, there have been steady gains in cattle, sheep, swine and horses. Cows, which numbered 3,329,000 in 1925, increased to 3,634,000 in 1926 and to 3,872,000 in 1927. Swine reached 3,131,000 in 1927, which is an increase over 1926, 1925 and prewar. See detailed figures on page 683.

MORE LIVESTOCK IN LATVIA IN 1927: All kinds of livestock in Latvia except sheep show slight increases compared with the two preceding years, according to figures supplied by American Commercial Attache C. J. Mayer. All kinds of animals except swine also show increases over 1913. In 1927 cattle increased 1 per cent over 1926, while sheep made a decrease of 2 per cent. The steady decline of sheep since 1923 is attributed to the rapid development of the dairy industry. Swine in 1927 numbered 555,000, an increase of 3 per cent over 1926. Swine have been increased steadily in Latvia since 1924 owing to the growing demand for bacon for the export trade. The number of pigs killed for the export bacon trade increased from 6,491 in 1923 to 67,104 in 1926. Latvian bacon is quoted on the London meat market at equal prices with Polish and 3 to 4 points higher than Russian bacon.

LIVESTOCK INCREASES IN ESTONIA in 1927: All kinds of livestock in Estonia in June, 1927 showed increases over the preceding two years and also over prewar, except in the case of sheep, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Cattle in 1927 showed an increase over 1925 of 6 per cent, cows only 2 per cent, swine 6 per cent, and sheep 0.2 per cent. Sheep, however, showed a decline compared with prewar of 10 per cent. Detailed figures will be found on page 683.

LIVERPOOL, WHEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

Hogs and pork

FIVE MONTHS' SLAUGHTER AT 36 POINTS IN GERMANY, 1927: Slaughtering of cattle and sheep at the 36 most important slaughter points in Germany for the first nine months of 1925, 1926 and 1927 show a steady decrease in the killings of cattle and sheep and a steady increase in hogs. The number of hogs slaughtered during this period of 1927 was 3,167,000, an increase of 31 per cent over 1926 and 34 per cent over 1925. While the total number of cattle and calves slaughtered is less than for either of the preceding years, there were a few more adult cattle slaughtered in 1927 than in 1926 for this period. See detailed figures on page 689.

HEAVY BRITISH BACON IMPORTS: Total imports of bacon into Great Britain during October, at 85,456,000 pounds, were second in volume only to those of June, 1927, when 88,256,000 pounds were imported. According to preliminary figures cabled by E. A. Foley, American agricultural commissioner at London, takings from all sources exceeded those of the preceding month. Ham imports, however, declined 1,120,000 pounds from the September level, to 7,728,000 pounds, but exceeded those of last year. Lard imports, at 17,360,000 pounds, were 5,000,000 pounds and 4,209,000 pounds below imports for October 1927 and 1926, respectively.

Sheep and wool

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSALS OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL: Receipts of wool into store in Australia from July 1 to October 31, 1927 are estimated at 1,542,277 bales, compared with 1,460,817 bales for the same period of 1926, according to a cable from Consul General Garrels at Melbourne. The larger receipts this year compared with last are attributed to earlier shearing on account of drought as the clip is expected to be approximately 15 per cent smaller than last year, according to reliable sources. It is also estimated by Australian experts that the weight per bale will be less than last year. Disposals this year up to October 31 were 670,166 bales compared with 621,517 bales up to the same date of 1926.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples at the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 9, show a continuation of the downward tendency noted last week for barrelled varieties, but most boxed stock brought slightly better prices, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Specialist in Europe. Practically all of the barreled stock was in unsatisfactory merchandising condition. The demand for American apples is being affected by the supplies of Nova Scotian fruit, the market for which closed at from \$4.20 to \$5.84 per barrel. The British market is undersupplied with red and yellow dessert varieties, particularly Yellow Newtowns. Supplies of English apples are diminishing. Grapefruit supplies, however, are still heavy, Porto Rican fruit bringing from \$3.16 to \$3.65 per case. There is an active demand for high grade fruit in the Continental markets. See Foreign Service release, F.S. A-134, November 12, 1927.

MARKET PROSPECTS IN FRENCH WALNUT TRADE: The 1927 walnut harvest in France is completed and there have already been important shipments to the United States of shelled walnuts from the new crop, according to a report dated October 18 received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux. The first shipments of 1927 Harbots and Cornes in the shell from Bordeaux to New York were scheduled to be made on October 21, states the Consul, to be followed by others at short intervals, to arrive in time for Thanksgiving. As regards shelled walnuts, it has become customary for some packers to crack for earliest possible shipment in order to benefit from the high prices prevailing at the beginning of the season, but it is unusual for shipments of table nuts to be made until the last part of October.

Notwithstanding the fact that the new crop was practically ready, the price situation as regards the sale of walnuts in the shell was not yet clear at the date of writing, states Consul Memminger. In general, American offers were below the prices asked by the French merchants. Several merchants have indicated a willingness to sell Cornes in the shell at \$10.60 to \$11.50 per 100 pounds, and Harbots at \$11.50 to \$12.40 per 100 pounds, c.i.f. New York, but American importers up to that time were unwilling to pay more than \$9.75 per 100 pounds.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE IN EUROPEAN MARKETS: The continued strength of the foreign butter markets is reflected in the advance in price during the week ended November 10. The Copenhagen advance from the equivalent of 38.9 cents on November 3 to 41.1 on November 10 was greater than that on 32 score in New York, which at 40.0 cents on November 10 was one cent higher than the previous week. The margin of 8 cents in favor of New York is thus narrower than in recent weeks. The rise was general on European butter. Continued short supplies for the season from Australia owing to an unfavorable spring are reflected in current arrivals and in shipments afloat to arrive in English markets up to the middle of December. See page 691.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE FAR EAST

Plans are under way for taking the World Agricultural Census of 1930 officially in Japan and Chosen, and certain organizations in China are preparing to cooperate in securing some data for that country. The Census Director, Leon M. Estabrook, spent about 6 weeks on his trip through the countries named. In Japan and Chosen the governments displayed their interest in the project through the preliminary steps already taken. In China, the problem is not so easily approached. The lack of unity in civil authority practically eliminates government agencies as authentic sources of statistical data. It appears, therefore, that the most worth-while material secured in that country must come from private or semi-private agencies. About a dozen educational, social and business organizations, most of them led by foreigners, have agreed to aid the Census work in China.

Japan

A high degree of official courtesy marked the time spent by Mr. Estabrook in Japan during August. He found those in authority interested in the census project, and the country well equipped technically to handle such work. His comments on agricultural practice, as usual, are enlightening. We quote from a letter describing the 12-hour railway trip from Kobe to Tokyo:

"The country is mountainous the entire distance; mountains covered with a good stand of pine and cedar; valleys narrow with flat bottoms of dark rich soil, covered with irrigated rice fields; lower slopes terraced; rice fields broken by small blocks of mulberries, pruned low annually, blocks of pear trees trained horizontally on trellises, blocks of sweet potatoes, millet, barley, lotus, some maize and a little green sorghum, ginger and garden vegetables, and at the foot of the hills, blocks of tea shrubs trimmed round and close like hedge plants (new system of harvesting tea developed during the last 10 years). The crop blocks mentioned are generally of less than $\frac{4}{5}$ of an acre; no livestock, no fences, no isolated houses or buildings; the whole country clean cultivated like a garden; towns and villages close together, with neat looking one-and two-story houses, and each village with a shrine secluded in the midst of a grove of venerable trees." Traveling south from Kobe on his way to Chosen, Mr. Estabrook found the country much the same as northern territory just described. Among the crops in the southern region he mentions sesame, sweet potatoes and a little tobacco, but practically no tea. The general lack of livestock was as outstanding south of Kobe as in the north.

A special division of the Department of Agriculture is maintained to administer the law which authorizes the government to purchase and sell rice in the open market. That division is designed to handle rice production surpluses and stabilize prices. Rice purchases by the government began in 1922. Mr. Estabrook was shown 13 warehouses at Tokyo valued at some \$2,192,000 and occupying about 22 acres where government rice is stored. Of that group of

WORLD CENSUS IN THE FUTURE, CONT'D

buildings, Mr. Estabrook says: "The administrative building and the laboratory in which rice is tested in various ways and experiments are made to determine the life history and means of combating insect pests of stored grain, especially various kinds of weevils. The warehouses are of concrete, fitted with modern equipment operated by electricity; fireproof, rat proof and provided with constant ventilation and means for fumigation, drying, milling, cleaning, and otherwise putting the stored rice in good condition. Similar warehouses are located at three other points, all combined having a total storage capacity of 150,000 tons, which is about twice the total production in Japan for a single year. Other warehouses will be erected in the near future."

Mr. Estabrook visited the important agricultural experiment stations in the Tokyo area, making extensive observations on their activities. The Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station has done much since its establishment in 1911 to improve the quality of Japanese silk offered for export. Experimental work is conducted to discover improved mulberry trees and to combat plant diseases and insect pests, and to produce the best types of silk worms and silk. The station has distributed many varieties of disease-free worms and eggs and has improved the machinery and methods of handling silk. At Yokohama a government silk conditioning laboratory and warehouse began operations in 1926. The law requires that all export silk must pass through that warehouse and be tested for moisture content and quality and go out under government certificate, for which a small fee is charged. Each bale of silk contains 30 "books" and each book, 30 "skeins", the bale weighing about 132 pounds. Yokohama was almost completely destroyed by the earthquake and fire of September 1923. It was less than half rebuilt at the time of Mr. Estabrook's visit, with extensive reconstruction work under way.

Each of the 47 administrative prefectures of Japan supports an experiment station for general agricultural research. Mr. Estabrook visited several, and observed work in progress involving the important Japanese grain, forage and fruit crops, with some attention being given to bees and livestock. Owing to a general scarcity of flowers, however, bees were represented as not thriving. The livestock industry in Japan is said to increase very slowly since sufficient arable land for forage crops is not available. All of the experiment stations are used by agricultural students at some period of their instruction, and considerable interest is displayed by farmers in the work of the station in their prefecture.

Chosen

The government of Chosen (Korea) accepted the World Census idea after the Director had explained the situation in detail. The administrative system is modeled after that of Japan, and is well placed to carry out the work designated. Rice, silk and forest products are the leading agricultural products of Chosen. Mr. Estabrook was informed that in the

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE FAR EAST, CONT'D

last 15 years rice production has been doubled and the silk output increased 35 times by the use of superior seed and stock introduced from Japan. The outstanding efforts in connection with rice and silk are said to cover the problem of improving the quality. There are about 148,000,000 acres of forest land, of which some 15,000,000 have been denuded. About 2,500,000 acres have been replanted, however, with more trees being set out each year. To encourage reafforestation, the government has had some success with a plan of granting title to such land as has been reclaimed by private enterprise.

The government maintains a well equipped experiment station of about 395 acres. The work is distributed among six divisions covering the leading phases of agricultural production. Two smaller stations are devoted to cotton development work. At the main station, the work in rice has resulted in providing 70 per cent of the country's rice area with improved seed, resulting in the heavy production increases mentioned earlier. At present a leading rice problem centers around the production of varieties resistant to diseases incidental to the use of fertilizers. Mr. Estabrook was informed that rice grew in Chosen for centuries without the aid of fertilizers, but that yields are increased materially by its use, although the old varieties of rice soon develop disease when fertilizers are used. Considerable popular interest is manifest in the work of the government stations, where farmers gather to learn the results obtained.

A ten-hour railway trip from the coast to Seoul took Mr. Estabrook through a mountainous region where large areas were planted to lespedeza (a shrubby kind of clover) and pine trees. "The lespedeza", he says, "acts as a soil binder preliminary to the planting of the trees Probably 80 per cent of the valley area is in paddy rice, the remaining 20 per cent being in maize, millet and grain sorghum, with small patches of cowpeas, tobacco, sweet potatoes and other vegetables The villages are small and far apart, with small mud-walled, thatched-roofed houses. Few domestic animals are to be seen. All products except heavy logs and stones are carried by men who use a peculiar form of pack held on the backs and shoulders by ropes. The eroded hills are of red clay, some of them brilliant in color, and the soil of the bottom lands along the river is sandy and poor in quality."

North of Seoul, Mr. Estabrook noted marked changes in the character of the country and its agriculture. "The mountains", he says, "were lower, more rocky, and covered with a scrubby, sparse growth of shrubs and wild grasses. The valleys were narrower and afforded less space for agriculture. There was much less rice and far more of the grain sorghums, maize and cowpeas, with a few patches of millet, tobacco and cotton. The cotton was over knee high, well set with squares and blossoms, and gave promise of half a bale to the acre. The character of the country and the crops continued much the same to Gokden... but with rice and millet decreasing. Cowpeas are grown universally in this region, both in solid blocks and between the rows of sorghum and maize..... Crops all in excellent condition and promising a heavy yield ... In this region also more cattle, horses and mules are to be seen, although still less in number than I have seen in any country except Japan."

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE FAR EAST, CONT'D

China

China is among the countries least able to guarantee adequate returns under the terms of the Census project. The fact that China is an important producer and consumer of agricultural products renders particularly unfortunate the circumstances which prevent the securing of a fairly clear statistical picture of agricultural production. Mr. Estabrook found that the Peking government maintains a good plan of civil administration for all of China, and that the officials there were interested in the census idea. The fact remains, however, that the administration plan is largely inoperative, and the lack of unified government at present would render improbable the securing of any satisfactory official data, even though the technical equipment were available to handle the work. It appears, therefore, that most of the data secured from China, must come from such unofficial organizations as are best fitted for making the necessary observations in important crop areas.

The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information is the one official agency of the Peking Government which may be expected to produce information of value to the census. Founded in 1920, that Bureau is supported by funds derived from the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration. The Bureau maintains about 20 agents in the field to observe economic conditions, including agriculture. The actual technique of a census, however, is practically unknown in China, and Mr. Estabrook was told that no complete census has ever been taken in that country. Other important agencies in North China are the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway, both of which make observations on crops in connection with traffic problems. In northern and central China the China International Famine Relief Commission is favorably placed to perform an important part in aiding the census. Its agents have been successful in securing considerable data coincident with their engineering and other work to reduce the possibilities of food shortages. Several other philanthropic and educational bodies operating in those areas signified their willingness to aid the International Institute of Agriculture in its Chinese work.

En route from Mukden to Peking, Mr. Estabrook observes that the country "is generally flat, although mountains can be seen to the west and north. Several small, muddy rivers and canals are crossed. The soil is sedimentary, light in color and apparently poor in quality. The principal crops are grain sorghum, maize and cowpeas, with a little rice, millet, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco and garden vegetables. These crops look well (September, 1927) and are being harvested. It is a universal practice to "top" the cotton, that is, cut off the tops of the plants to check vegetative growth and promote fruiting. Also I saw some cotton patches being defoliated to promote ripening of the bolls. Irrigation is the rule, the water often being lifted by hand in buckets from wells. Every scrap of manure is carefully gathered and applied to the land. There are no fences, very little livestock, and most of the labor is done by men and women without

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN THE FAR EAST, CONT'D

the help of domestic animals, including the pulling of wagons and canal barges. The villages consist of mud, or mud colored, brick huts with thatched roofs, and are dirty beyond description. Grain is cut by hand and threshed by piling it on the ground and running a heavy stone roller over it. The grain sorghum, which is the predominating crop in eastern China, is ground into flour or meal for human food and the stalks are used for fuel. Even the stubble and roots are pulled up for fuel. Near Peking are to be seen a number of orchards, mostly apple, pear and peach, with some plums and persimmons." Mr. Estabrook traveled by steamer from Tientsin to Hongkong, stopping at Cheefu and Wei-Hai-Wei. "The region about these two harbors", he says, "is mountainous and produces excellent apples, pears and grapes. ... as well as large quantities of peanuts and peanut oil."

The administration of the Hongkong colony has fairly complete knowledge of the agricultural situation in the territory it controls, and will provide the material requested in 1930. In Canton, however, there appeared little possibility of an official census for south China. Officials of Lingnan University, formerly Canton Christian College, pledged their support to any such work that may be undertaken. Mr. Estabrook was informed that "the soil of Canton is generally poor, either a stiff red clay or loose sand; that the climate is trying, humid and hot, with over 70 inches of rainfall per annum, much of which falls in the spring at seeding time, which prevents proper preparation of the soil; that crop production is continuous throughout the year, 2 crops of rice and a catch crop being grown on the same land annually; that the province has to import rice and fruit; that in spite of labor troubles and war, the province is prosperous; that perhaps 1,000,000 inhabitants live in junks and sampans and spend their lives on the water; and that the population of Canton and the province has plenty to eat."

From Canton, Mr. Estabrook proceeded to Formosa and French Indo-China. His route from that point includes the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Siam, India, Persia, points on the African coast and then South America. His comments will appear in later issues of this publication.

CUBA ADOPTS NEW SUGAR LAW

The so-called Cuban sugar defence law, effective on October 5, 1924, is a result of the post-war increases in sugar production in that country and in Europe. In 1913-14, production in Cuba was placed at 2,909,000 short tons. By 1924-25 the output had increased nearly 100 per cent over the pre-war figure. In recommending the enactment of the law, the President of Cuba stated in substance that the country must formulate a definite national policy with regard to sugar production, the main objects of that policy being to ensure the highest degree of stability to the industry and to obtain for the producer a reasonably remunerative price for his product.

CUBA ADOPTS NEW SUGAR LAW, CONT'D

The outstanding features of the new legislation are (1) crop restriction; (2) limitation of sugar exports to the United States; (3) creation of a sugar export corporation, and (4) the creation of a national sugar commission. The law marks the culmination of efforts initiated by the Cuban government in May, 1926, when the Cuban Congress passed the so-called crop restriction law. That measure authorized the President, among other things, to fix the quantity of sugar cane that was to be ground from each crop. The new law is designed to accomplish the ends expected of the earlier measure, which failed to produce the results desired. Under the terms of the present law, sugar exports to the United States will be fixed annually. The sugar in excess of the tonnage allotted to the United States and needed for domestic use will be turned over to the Sugar Export Corporation for sale in countries other than the United States.

The new Cuban program affects about 56 per cent of the total sugar supply available in the United States for consumption and export. Exports of Cuban sugar to this country in 1925-26 represented approximately 78 per cent of the total Cuban crop, and 82 per cent of the exports to all countries. Another important point involves the effect of the United States import tariff upon the price received by Cuban growers. Since 1902, a commercial treaty with Cuba has admitted sugar into this country, at a rate 20 per cent under the rates applying to other imported sugar. While production was at the pre-war volume, the advantage thus given Cuban growers appeared to be satisfactory. Post-war changes in world production and prices, however, are held by Cuba to have practically nullified the advantages of the 20 per cent preference rate. The regulation of exports to the United States is expected by Cuba to bring back the favorable effects of the reduced rate. A detailed statement of the sugar defense law, together with relevant statistics, will be published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as a Foreign Service release on sugar at an early date.

THE FRENCH WALNUT INDUSTRY

France is by far the most important source of supply for the walnuts imported into the United States. The bulk of these imports from France consists of walnut meats but imports of walnuts in the shell are also important. Such imports during the past five crop years have averaged 14,570,000 pounds of walnut meats and 6,595,000 pounds of walnuts in the shell. In other words, France supplied on an average during these years approximately 70 per cent of the shelled walnuts and 28 per cent of the walnuts in the shell imported into the United States. See Foreign Service release F.S./W-31, November 10, 1927.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-
1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1922
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	690,102	864,428	676,429	932,809	866,568	104.1
Canada.....	197,119	262,097	411,376	409,811 b/	458,741	111.9
Mexico.....	11,481	10,357	9,440	10,244	11,108	108.4
North America (3)	898,708	1,136,882	1,097,245	1,352,864	1,336,307	106.7
Europe, (18) countries previously reported	867,231	624,498	809,046	658,525	744,137	117.0
Sweden, revised.....	8,103	6,800	13,359	12,363	11,287	91.6
Spain, revised.....	130,446	121,778	162,591	146,600	145,099	93.0
Italy, revised.....	184,395	170,144	240,844	220,642	202,087	91.6
Austria, revised....	12,813	8,490	10,671	9,438	10,360	109.8
Hungary, revised....	71,433	51,563	71,675	74,909	75,834	101.3
Yugoslavia, revised.	62,024	57,770	72,646	71,428	56,511	79.1
Latvia, revised.....	1,475	1,582	2,165	1,860	2,185	117.5
Total 25 European countries.....	1,537,978	1,042,630	1,388,997	1,195,765	1,247,500	104.3
North Africa (4)...	92,017	85,312	104,558	89,976	107,728	119.7
Asia (3).....	383,827	395,985	371,047	363,896	371,840	102.2
Australia.....	90,497	164,559	114,504	160,858	115,000	71.5
Total above 36 countries.....	2,803,057	2,825,563	3,076,351	3,063,359	3,178,455	103.8
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excl Russia & China	2,759,000	2,732,000	3,038,000	2,979,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia & China	3,041,000	3,142,000	3,400,000	3,417,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	65,466	46,456	41,010	61,484	149.9
Canada.....	2,094	13,751	13,688	12,114 b/	17,462	144.1
North America (2)	38,187	79,217	60,144	53,124	78,946	148.6
Europe, 17 countries previously reported	847,719	573,650	814,426	638,302	732,526	114.8
Sweden, revised.....	24,100	10,883	26,615	23,325	18,940	81.2
Austria, revised....	23,785	16,189	21,636	18,712	18,168	97.1
Hungary, revised....	31,377	22,103	32,526	31,416	22,570	71.8
Yugoslavia, revised..	9,004	5,541	7,864	7,454	5,905	79.2
Bulgaria, revised...	8,345	4,414	8,897	8,008	8,435	105.3
Latvia, revised.....	13,061	7,888	12,406	6,119	11,936	195.0
Total 23 European countries.....	957,391	640,663	921,390	733,336	818,479	111.5
Total above 25 countries.....	995,578	719,883	984,534	786,460	897,425	114.1
Estimated Northern Hemisphere, excl Russia and China...	1,023,000	739,000	1,006,000	808,000		

Continued-

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CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1927,
continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 of 1924
AYE, continued	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Estimated world total excl. Russia & China	1,025,000	742,000	1,013,000	812,000		
EASIA						
United States.....	184,812	181,575	213,863	188,340	264,703	140.5
North America (2)	230,087	270,382	320,531	298,024	362,752	125.9
Europe, 16 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	456,224	361,606	434,945	441,687	446,518	100.9
England and Wales...	50,638	46,572	47,133	42,747	38,640	90.4
Norway.....	2,867	4,692	5,180	5,125	4,747	92.6
Sweden.....	15,035	13,252	14,426	14,869	13,346	83.0
Spain.....	74,689	83,700	98,925	36,284	89,929	93.4
Austria.....	10,065	7,208	9,217	9,074	10,315	113.7
Hungary.....	33,369	14,712	25,430	25,509	23,319	91.4
Yugoslavia.....	20,229	13,473	18,144	17,274	14,468	87.8
Bulgaria.....	10,380	7,067	14,651	11,970	14,985	125.2
Latvia.....	7,922	7,437	8,139	8,561	6,553	75.7
Estonia.....	6,201	5,539	5,289	6,038	4,299	71.2
Total 16 European countries...	686,639	565,263	681,509	679,238	665,117	97.9
North Africa, 3 countries previously reported & unchanged	91,800	74,785	90,956	55,210	80,837	146.1
Tripolitania.....	1,800	1,600	1,837	2,138	1,148	52.7
Egypt.....	11,867	10,754	11,144	10,097	11,961	118.5
Total 5 North African countries	103,467	87,139	103,937	67,445	93,946	132.7
Asia (3).....	133,027	117,912	138,273	136,970	130,057	87.6
Total above 36 countries.....	1,155,220	1,040,696	1,250,250	1,171,677	1,241,862	106.0
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total excluding Russia and China.....	1,407,000	1,288,000	1,487,000	1,405,000		
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	1,426,000	1,310,000	1,523,000	1,410,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

Continued

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1927,
continued

Area and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,550	1,300,012	1,203,639	96.4
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,908,505	2,000,934	1,633,438	1,707,838	104.6
Europe, 15 countries previously reported and unchanged..	1,486,367	1,223,667	1,365,948	1,457,915	1,431,360	98.2
England and Wales..	96,913	104,930	96,600	104,300	90,440	86.7
Norway.....	10,276	10,641	12,048	13,332	12,169	91.3
Sweden.....	86,050	71,145	81,009	86,057	77,416	90.0
Netherlands.....	18,070	20,881	20,314	22,530	22,873	101.5
Luxemburg.....	3,382	2,162	2,545	3,249	2,768	85.2
Austria.....	29,030	22,112	26,761	29,955	28,747	96.0
Hungary.....	28,464	15,713	25,532	24,802	21,715	87.6
Yugoslavia.....	33,516	20,795	23,772	24,645	19,428	78.8
Latvia.....	19,188	18,669	20,935	19,009	15,349	80.7
Estonia.....	9,795	9,677	8,723	9,170	7,606	82.9
Total 25 European countries.....	1,821,051	1,520,392	1,684,137	1,794,964	1,729,871	96.4
North Africa (3)....	17,631	11,755	19,489	11,455	16,086	140.4
Total above 30 countries....	3,333,779	3,440,652	3,704,610	3,439,857	3,453,320	100.4
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excl Russia & China	3,474,000	3,573,000	3,843,000	3,587,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia & China	3,581,000	3,675,000	3,964,000	3,691,000		
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,646,853	2,753,249	104.0
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,321,412	2,927,525	2,654,663	2,753,002	103.9
Europe, 4 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	115,717	119,795	126,781	132,497	107,815	81.4
Spain.....	26,548	25,804	28,210	17,136	24,747	144.0
Hungary.....	60,813	74,122	87,971	76,545	69,296	90.5
Yugoslavia.....	111,897	149,399	119,233	134,251	73,610	57.1
Bulgaria.....	26,277	24,756	28,158	29,019	20,613	71.0
Rumania.....	140,204	155,461	163,739	239,496	145,175	60.7
Total 9 European countries.....	481,156	549,337	584,092	623,994	444,556	70.7

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927,
continued

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927,	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
CORR., CONT'D	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
North Africa (2) ...	3,728	4,134	3,964	4,497	6,082	135.2
Syria and Lebanon ..	(2,300)	3,149	2,352	3,634	2,616	72.0
Total above 14 countries	3,217,145	2,878,032	3,517,933	3,291,793	3,211,256	97.6
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excl Russia	3,681,000	3,298,000	3,902,000	3,685,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia..	4,126,000	3,841,000	4,502,000	4,372,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	421,585	323,465	356,123	400,305	112.4
Canada	77,843	94,413	70,632	81,137	75,825	93.5
North America (2) ..	435,542	515,998	394,097	437,260	476,130	108.9
Europe, 11 countries previously reported	735,002	725,933	827,059	709,261	831,720	117.5
Norway, revised	24,780	21,517	34,500	32,870	23,696	72.1
Sweden, revised	57,581	52,109	77,384	69,065	46,182	66.9
Netherlands, revised	104,051	98,716	115,975	109,255	90,021	82.4
Luxemburg, revised ..	6,433	6,572	7,262	4,221	6,265	146.3
Germany	1,373,609	1,337,540	1,532,872	1,103,420	1,296,709	117.5
Hungary, revised	71,118	56,403	34,859	68,379	63,402	96.1
Poland, revised	839,531	987,279	1,069,457	914,123	1,115,348	123.0
Latvia	25,217	24,828	27,574	37,238	29,767	77.7
Total, 19 European countries	3,287,328	3,310,705	3,776,942	3,042,392	3,505,110	115.0
Total above 21 countries	3,722,870	3,826,703	4,171,039	3,435,652	3,981,240	114.2
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excl Russia & China	4,647,000	4,799,000	5,225,000	4,338,000		
Estimated world total excl Russia & China	4,722,000	4,873,000	5,299,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual
1924-1927

Countries reporting in 1927 a/	Average 1909 to 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927 prel	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
United States	485,495	815,000	647,000	677,000	723,000	107.2
Canada	16,724	36,080	43,418	46,988	44,103	93.9
North America (2) ..	502,219	851,080	690,418	723,988	767,103	107.3
Europe, 19 countries previously report- ing	4,240,276	4,398,599	4,298,354	4,338,531	5,030,962	116.0
Germany	b/ 1,074,979	974,679	995,902	995,652	1,073,000	107.8
Total 20 European countries	5,315,255	5,373,278	5,294,256	5,334,183	6,103,962	114.4
Total above 22 countries	5,817,474	6,224,358	5,984,674	6,058,171	6,871,065	113.4
Estimated world total c/	5,818,000	6,226,000	5,987,000	6,071,000		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
United States	4,860,200	7,489,000	7,366,000	7,223,000	7,887,000	109.2
Canada	159,600	334,000	458,200	529,000	420,000	79.4
North America (2) ..	5,019,800	7,823,000	7,824,200	7,752,000	8,307,000	107.2
Europe, 6 countries previously report- ing	16,471,329	13,228,241	14,258,940	14,030,700	18,109,000	129.1
Germany	b/ 14,679,155	11,316,858	11,382,232	11,568,978	12,496,000	108.0
Czechoslovakia	8,237,918	9,231,149	10,003,156	7,220,550	8,307,000	115.0
Hungary	1,512,717	1,404,554	1,683,665	1,592,400	1,415,000	88.9
Poland	4,611,457	3,539,265	4,064,400	4,105,935	4,879,000	118.8
Spain	949,391	2,312,259	2,069,832	2,008,780	1,670,000	83.1
Sweden	1,036,226	1,007,962	1,503,468 d/	156,575	1,004,857	641.8
Europe, 12 countries	47,498,193	42,040,288	44,965,693	40,683,918	47,882,857	117.7
Total above 14 countries	52,517,993	49,863,288	52,782,893	48,435,918	56,189,857	116.0
Estimated world total c/	61,576,000	60,146,000	62,770,000	58,403,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ One year only, 1912, a year of an unusually large crop.

c/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

d/ Sugar beet cultivation was practically discontinued in Sweden in 1926 due to disagreement between growers and manufacturers in regard to the price of beets.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for
1927-28 with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	P. cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
<u>AREA</u>					
United States	34,152	46,053	47,087	40,626	86.3
Other countries previous- ly reported and un- changed a/	---	27,190	26,593	25,012	94.1
Total above countries	---	73,243	73,680	65,638	89.1
Estimated world total ex- cluding China	62,500	83,400	81,500		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
<u>PRODUCTION (b)</u>	bales	bales	bales	bales	
United States	13,035	16,104	17,977	12,842	71.4
Chosen	20	125	145	143	98.6
Bulgaria	1	2	5	10	35.5
Other countries previous- ly reported and un- changed (c)	---	1,753	1,615	1,392	84.8
Total above countries	---	17,986	19,768	14,386	72.8
Estimated world total in- cluding China	20,900	27,900	28,000		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Includes Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Bulgaria, Italy, Chosen, Syria and Algeria.

b/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Includes Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Syria and Algeria.

CANADA: Production of leading grain crops, 1927

Crop	1924	1925	1926	1927 September estimate	1927 November estimate
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat	262,097	411,576	402,814	451,711	441,226
Oats	405,975	513,434	383,410	501,195	452,420
Barley	88,807	112,563	97,694	98,042	95,811
Rye	13,751	13,788	12,114	12,468	16,000
Flax	9,696	9,297	5,942	5,158	1,700

RUSSIA: Number of livestock in European and Asiatic Russia,
1916, 1925-1927

Kind of animal	European Russia a/			
	1916 Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Prel. Thousands
Horses.....	23,542	18,193	19,604	20,880
Cattle, total.....	38,340	42,067	42,811	43,633
Cows.....	---	20,900	21,448	21,088
Sheep.....	) 62,260	67,709	70,541	73,481
Goats.....		2,199	2,117	2,144
Hogs.....	16,608	15,314	14,327	15,792
	Asiatic Russia b/			
	1916 Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Prel. Thousands
Horses.....	4,447	4,305	4,543	4,781
Cattle, total.....	6,518	7,437	8,274	8,846
Cows.....	---	3,329	3,634	3,872
Sheep.....	) 7,939	11,182	11,936	12,972
Goats.....		446	504	438
Hogs.....	2,468	2,693	2,928	3,131
	European and Asiatic Russia a/ b/			
	1916 Thousands	1925 Thousands	1926 Thousands	1927 Prel. Thousands
Horses.....	27,989	22,498	24,147	25,661
Cattle, total.....	44,858	49,504	51,085	52,480
Cows.....	---	24,229	25,082	24,960
Sheep.....	) 69,199	78,830	82,477	86,452
Goats.....		2,645	2,620	2,583
Hogs.....	19,076	18,007	17,255	18,923

Compiled from Statistical Review #8, 1927 of the Central Statistical Bureau.

a/ Excludes Crimea where there were the following number of animals in 1925: Horses, 82,400; cattle, 201,800; sheep and goats, 421,900 and swine 36,700.

b/ Excludes Transcaucasia, Kazak-Kirghiz and Turkestan. In 1924 the number of animals in these regions according to the Abrege des Donnees Statistiques 1925, page 76 was as follows:

	Transcaucasia	Kazak-Kirghiz	Turkestan	Total
Horses.....	194,100	1,623,600	782,100	2,599,800
Cattle, total	2,363,600	3,348,300	1,459,900	7,171,800
Cows.....	---	---	---	---
Sheep.....	) 2,557,100	4,091,600	) 6,330,300	) 7,704,030
Goats.....		422,300		
Hogs.....	383,100	172,700	86,400	649,200

LATVIA: Number of livestock 1913, 1925-1927

Classification	1917	1925	1926	1927
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Horses.....	320	352	355	369
Cattle.....	912	907	955	967
Sheep.....	996	1,182	1,152	1,128
Swine.....	557	497	521	535

American Commercial Attache, C. J. Mayer, October 5, 1927.

ESTHONIA: Number of livestock 1913, 1925-1927

Classification	June			
	1913	1925	1926	1927
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
Horses.....	129	224	226	230
Cattle, total.....	527	555	599	634
Cows.....	---	361	380	387
Sheep.....	745	720	666	667
Swine.....	272	339	333	354

Compiled from International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin, October 1927, page 542.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND: Meat imports 9 months
1926 and 1927

Kind of meat	January - September	
	1926	1927
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Chilled beef.....	804,160	920,640
Frozen beef.....	313,600	230,720
Frozen mutton.....	481,600	504,000
Bacon.....	609,280	703,360
Hams.....	107,520	80,640
Fresh Pork.....	62,720	20,160

The Agricultural Market Report, October 21, 1927.

GERMANY: Slaughterings at 36 most important points nine
months 1925-1927

Kind of animal	Nine months - January-September		
	1925	1926	1927
Cattle.....	576,962	572,362	573,493
Calves.....	937,195	923,333	864,435
Total	1,514,157	1,495,695	1,437,928
Sheep.....	779,635	695,496	614,790
Swine.....	2,357,561	2,417,530	3,167,032

Compiled from the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 5, 1926 and 1927
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-November 5, 1926 and 1927

Commodity	July 1-November 5		Week ending			
	1926	1927 a/	Oct 15 1927	Oct 22 1927	Oct 29 1927	Nov 5 1927
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat b/	90,476	99,142	7,488	6,170	5,659	6,433
Wheat flour c/	25,103	20,516	1,762	931	1,885	1,274
Rye	4,757	17,049	2,231	1,138	1,508	759
Corn	4,662	2,158	76	152	106	148
Oats	2,231	3,076	63	92	66	180
Barley b/	7,209	17,561	756	794	299	1,352
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc						
Wiltshire sides	165,378	103,166	918	998	1,102	959
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides ...	144,703	97,065	1,887	1,665	2,048	839
Lard	602,274	572,053	12,005	9,839	10,705	10,131
Pickled pork	25,256	24,387	241	93	337	199

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 a/ Corrected to September 30, 1927. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week:
 Wheat 2,286,000 bushels, flour 143,200 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 653,000.
 c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of
 wheat.

WHEAT: Exports from principal countries, average October 1926, 1927
 weekly October 15-November 5, 1927

Country	1926	1927	1927, week ending			
	Weekly average October		Oct 15	Oct 22	Oct 29	Nov 5
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Argentina	456	1,241	648	1,496	1,369	814
Australia	303	556	440	496	496	a/
British India	134	182	0	56	96	152
Canada b/	10,991	9,101	8,510	11,894	10,896	17,782
Danube and Bulgaria	470	198	104	392	96	a/
Russia	1,068	362	200	512	552	992
United States	5,575	8,290	9,250	7,101	7,544	7,707
Total	18,997	19,930	19,152	21,947	21,049	27,447

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin.

a/ Not available. b/ Shipments of Ft. William, Pt. Arthur and Vancouver.

November 12, 1927

Foreign Grocer and Meat Market

1

NOTES: Prices in London, Berlin, Hamburg and Copenhagen, in cents per pound

(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 3, 1927	November 10, 1927	Nov. 10-11, 1926
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 32 score	48.00	49.00	49.50
Copenhagen, official quotation...	38.90	41.09	34.29
Berlin, 1st quality.....	39.55	40.39	36.71
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	41.38	43.27	37.57
Dutch, unsalted.....	39.37	42.15	36.72
New Zealand.....	35.72	37.80	<u>b/</u>
New Zealand, unsalted.....	40.11	40.41	<u>b/</u>
Australian.....	36.72	36.97	<u>b/</u>
Australian, unsalted.....	38.57	39.22	35.20
Argentine, unsalted.....	35.20	36.72	31.72
Siberian.....	35.02	33.24	27.81

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day. b/
No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Nov. 2, 1927	Nov. 9, 1927	Nov. 10, 1926
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets....	Number	20,323	21,155	35,784
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	per 100 lbs.	12.75	13.44	16.37
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg...	"	1.50	14.60	15.07
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	16,094	15,522	17,111
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	25,191		21,402
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides.....	per 100 lbs.	21	21	21
Canadian " "	"	17.12	17.16	25.15
Danish " "	"	16.74	17.45	25.12

a/ No quotation.

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